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# The China Mail.

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Humidity 88

June 29, 1923, Temperature 80.

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## DRY SHIP LAW.

"DISAGREEABLE SITUATION."

BRITAIN'S PROTESTS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, June 28.

In the House of Lords, debating the American seizure of liquor on British ships, Lord Curzon, Foreign Minister, declared this made absolutely no chance in our agreeing with the United States proposal for a 12-mile limit as regards liquor only, as a consideration for which the United States offers to allow the entry of British liquor under seal.

LATER.

The ships' liquor debate was initiated by Lord Birkenhead in what Lord Curzon later described as the language of extreme circumspection.

Lord Birkenhead declared the Volstead Act was never intended to create the present situation which conflicted with sea usage. He suggested that British diplomacy ask the United States to infuse some mitigation which would leave United States policy unimpaired and simultaneously relieve British shipping from a serious and unnecessary burden.

Lord Curzon emphasised the importance of the question which he said should be solved not so much by considerations of law as tactics of diplomacy.

"IMPOSSIBLE POSITION."

Lord Curzon denied that the Government had treated the matter with silence. On the contrary, we had pointed out to America that for any State to project the operation of strictly domestic and municipal law onto foreign vessels on the high seas, which was the practical effect of the American ruling, would be unprecedented and create an impossible position for international voyages if the precedent were made general.

Lord Curzon expressed the opinion that the real motive of the United States Government in allowing the matter to come to a head at the present time was probably a desire to check the contraband carried on from British territory in the West Indies, also from British vessels outside territorial waters.

Lord Curzon pointed out that Britain had refused to entertain the 12-mile limit proposal in June of last year and had repeated the refusal a fortnight ago. He concluded by saying the government was using all channels of diplomacy to find an exit from a disagreeable situation which ought not to be allowed to continue.

## EXPERT TENNIS.

RICHARDS' CONSISTENT BRILLIANCE.

POSSIBLE CHAMPION.

LONDON, June 28.

The weather at Wimbledon was glorious. The King and Queen were present.

Play in the centre court opened with a great 4th round battle, the South African Norton defeating the British Davis Cup-player Wheatley, 3-6, 8-6, 6-1, 6-2.

Richards defeating Brignon 6-4, 6-1, 6-2, produced the finest tennis yet seen. Richards showed consistent brilliance which makes him potential champion.

Johnson beat the South African Spence 6-0, 6-1, 6-4; Woosnam beat Hillyard 6-4, 6-3, 6-3; Lacoste beat Division 6-2, 6-2, 6-0; Buxton beat Crawley 3-6, 6-2, 3-6, 7-5, 6-0, all in the 4th round.

Conde de Gomar, and the British players Godfree, Gordon Lowe, and Greig won 3rd round matches.

Miss Longlen beating Mrs. Covell 6-0, 6-3, and Miss Mallory beating Mrs. Edlington, 6-4, 6-0, entered the 4th round.

Hunter and R. Hardy in the first round beat Majors Evans and Bernard 6-3, 6-3, 7-5.

## COUNTY CRICKET.

MATCHES FINISHED IN TWO DAYS.

GOOD FEELING BY NOTTS.

LONDON, June 28.

Notts defeated Kent by an innings and 145 runs at Nottingham. For the winners, A. W. Carr scored 165, Peyton 154. Notts secured 5 wickets for 42 and Richmond, in the second innings 5 for 40. At Brighton, Sussex lost to Cambridge University by eight wickets.

Yorkshire, at Bradford, beat Northamptonshire by an innings and 155 runs; Oxford scoring 92 and Macaulay taking 6 wickets for 17 in the second innings.

## FLYING ROUND FRANCE.

Paris, June 28.

Lieut. Deslauriers flew round France, a distance of 2,819 miles, in 22 hours and 39 minutes, winning the Michelin cup.

## THE RUHR WAR.

NEGOTIATIONS OR ARBITRATION.

LABOUR'S DEMANDS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

LONDON, June 28.

The Labour Conference passed a resolution welcoming the amalgamation of the Second International and the Vienna International; characterising the Ruhr occupation as an act of aggression and war; demanding negotiations or arbitration; advising a world conference to revise the peace treaties; and urging recognition of Russia.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, moving the resolution, said the war spirit would revive unless Britain had a Government which would devise a policy to stifle arguments.

ANOTHER WAY OUT.

VIENNA, June 28.

A meeting of the League of Nations Societies passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the machinery of the League should be used, with the assistance of Germany and possibly also the United States, to secure a settlement in connection with questions of reparations, inter-allied debts and the security of frontiers.

Count Bernstorff in the course of the debate, said if Germany could be assured the whole occupied territory would be eventually restored, she would pay to the last penny.

SWEETING PROPOSAL REJECTED.

LONDON, June 29.

The Labour Conference by 2,024,000 votes to 808,000 rejected a resolution instructing the Parliamentary Labour members to vote against all military and naval estimates.

## AERIAL RIVALRY.

FRANCE'S BIG NEW ESTIMATES.

AGAINST GERMANY.

PARIS, June 28.

The Chamber of Deputies voted an air service credit of 212,000,000 francs after a lively discussion in which the Socialist M. Mistral declared the figure was raised at the last moment from 35,000,000 and asked whether this was in response to Mr. Baldwin's statement and meant a fresh competition in armaments.

The War Minister, M. Maginot, scouted M. Mistral's enquiry if France was on the eve of war with England. He declared it was not a question of Britain but Germany. They would be made to run a risk from Germany who was concentrating all her efforts on the creation of an air force.

PARIS, June 27.

The Senate has voted the air service credit similarly to the Chamber of Deputies.

LONDON, June 28.

The Labour Conference has adopted a resolution condemning the increase in the British air force "in competition with France as the preface to a new era of war."

The conference demands that Britain convocate an international conference to abolish air armaments.

## TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

UNOFFICIAL FRENCH MISSION.

OFFICIAL ATTITUDE.

PARIS, June 28.

During the budget debate in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Poincaré, replying to the Communist M. Berthoin, declared that the Government's paramount condition for the resumption of relations with Russia was that the latter Government recognised the debts contracted by its predecessors.

MOSCOW, June 28.

The unofficial French trade mission headed by M. Dreyer has departed. It is understood that nothing definite has resulted from the discussions regarding concessions. (M. Dreyer promised to return to France to initiate a vigorous campaign for recognition of the Soviets.)

## SOVIET TRADE ENVOYS.

LONDON, June 28.

Reuter understands that M. Krassin, the Soviet trade envoy, who has gone to Moscow, is not likely to return to London as head of the Russian trade delegation.

M. Joffe is not alleged to be a successor but it is thought his negotiations with Japan will not permit his being available for some time.

## GERMAN FINANCIAL CHAOS.

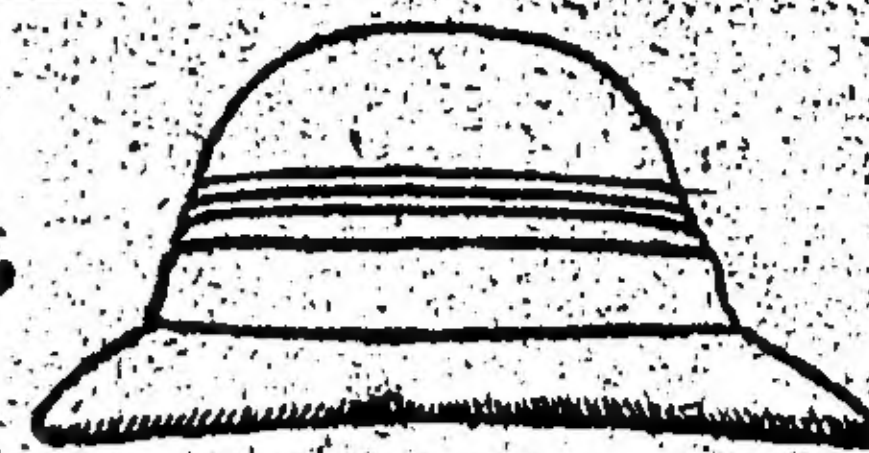
EXCHANGE MEASURES NULLIFIED.

Berlin, June 28.

The German authorities have been nullified by a decree issued by the Allied High Commission that the German decrees were not valid in the occupied territories and no prohibition will be allowed.

A German presidential edict forbade dealings in foreign currencies except at official quotations, heavily penalising anyone found guilty of a contravention.

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## ECONOMY IN COAL.

Business Lamp Coal Supply for 1923. All types of lamps have a large percentage of coal which is practically wasted. The dust in the flame is blown into the room and is not only a nuisance but is also a health hazard. The solution is to use a lamp which is designed to burn coal more efficiently and to consume a smaller quantity of coal.

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## MARRIAGES.

**SHAW-EMERSON.**—At Shanghai, Harry Shaw to Vera Hastings, daughter of the late Henry Emerson, of London.

## DEATHS.

**MCEWAN.**—At Seattle, suddenly from heart attack on 28th instant, Mr. W. H. McEwan, father of Mrs. A. H. Ferguson, (Chartered Bank).

**ALLENMAO.**—On June 24, 1923, at his residence, Shanghai, Dulcino Luiz de Jesus Allenmao, at the age of 76.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1923.

## SOONER OR LATER.

Like the mythical cherub who went into the garden to eat worms, Russia can fairly say nobody loves her. Assuredly she has trade agreements with Britain and Germany. Assuredly also she hopes soon to have similar pacts with France and Japan. But this does not mean that the Powers love her, even one little bit. They don't. Indeed they are still almost openly hostile. Only this month our pompous Foreign Secretary, Britain's official voice, nearly snapped the slender link which keeps the peace together. Germany, although she has now extended her trade treaty to include all the Soviet republics, is still a very lukewarm ally. Not only does she find her relation with Russia distasteful in itself, but she knows also that it invites stern Allied displeasure. Indeed one suspects that she would never have made the famous Rapallo treaty had she not felt that having nothing to lose she might just possibly secure some small gain out of it—a split between the Allies, say. Whatever her motives, she does not like Russia. Japan, whose political system and national ambitions alike conflict with Soviet policy, loves Russia less. Certainly to-day's cables bring news of negotiations which

may eventually produce another commercial agreement, but all the world knows Japan's open distrust of the Soviets; all the world knows the indignity with which she treated the Russian envoy. With true Bourbon spirit France forgets nothing, and learns nothing. She never forgets that she lent her former ally huge sums which have not yet been repaid. This bitter memory is still colouring her Russian policy, witness her Premier's latest official statement reported in to-day's cables. Only one other Power remains whose friendship Russia might find useful, and America is still seeing the rest of the world with her distorted Middle West vision. Now this general aloofness is quite easy to understand. Indeed it is only natural. Frankly (let us say) the Russians are savages. They are without the pale. But they are savages the Powers must trade with if the world is ever to become normal again. Close observers relate that Russia is reconstructing herself energetically. Her production is increasing under the new economic policy; her exporting capacity is rising steadily. Moreover these trade agreements are the only links the civilised Powers have with the outcast. Accordingly they must be fostered and extended, for it is through them that Russia will eventually win recognition. "The Powers may not love the Soviet system, but since they cannot alter it, how many times have they tried—they must recognise it sooner or later. And the sooner they take this step, the sooner will Russia's turbulence disappear, the sooner will Europe's economic disorder cease."

## Padlockjaw.

We draw attention a little while ago to a Society called the Padlock Society whose solitary reason for existence is the endeavour to stamp out the prevailing habit of slanging people. The pledge taken by members is simple.

"I promise to my utmost never to say any unkind thing about anyone whether true or untrue. The Society is absolutely non-partisan, and non-political, and its pledge is one that requires neither trouble nor money to repeat: no

forms to fill up and no fees to pay. The Society is open to Bishops as well as Bobbies. Bolsheviks as well as Brewers. The Hon. promoter is determined that before he dies there shall be a million members, and desiring to help him in his laudable unpaid efforts, we direct his attention to certain members of Parliament who evidently are not Padlockers. There is the Hon. C. Stephen, M.P., for whom there is no excuse, not even that he is a Labour member. In the House he repeated that the Hon. Mr. Bannbury was a murderer. A clear case for the operation of Padlock. Then Sir George Hamilton made offensive reference to a Labour member who is a Jew. Sir George is a crusted or crusty Tory, which perhaps explains everything. Then up rose brave Buchanan with "you are a white-livered coward." All these references contravene the basic principle of the Padlock Society and clearly prove that these mild-mannered gentlemen are not tongue-tied and do not practice the inimitable virtues of Padlock. When they realise that verbal monstrosities such as those given above do no good and lead nowhere, they will doubtless see the error of their tongues and—Padlock. Apart from this, Parliament these days seems to be a very interesting place for those given to "gibes and jeers." During a recent five weeks the following expressions were used:—"A lot of cowards" (Mr. Llanabury), "a collection of swindlers" (Mr. J. Jones the "star turn" of the House), "a damned lot of fools and hoodlums" (Mr. Buchanan), "Dirty curs" (Mr. John Robertson) and "Nanny-goat" applied to our mildly-mannered sociological expert Mr. Sidney Webb. It is this kind of thing for which the British taxpayer is paying £400 per annum per member. It is most distressing. Let us pluckily quote:—"He that rebels his own spirit is greater than he who taketh a City." To whom it may concern: Please note, and—Padlock.

## New Type China Ponies.

Mr. H. E. Morris, the well-known racing owner and rider of Shanghai, offers some useful suggestions, in a letter to the *North China Daily News*, in connection with obtaining a better class of pony. As intimated in this column on Wednesday, the Chinese dealers supplying griffins, in recent years, have foisted a lot of trash on racing men at highly inflated prices. To a great extent Taipans must share the blame as regards the high prices paid for griffins, but that does not excuse the large percentage of duds found among subscription shipments. The Stewards of the two race clubs in Shanghai have already taken steps to remedy the former evil, while Mr. Morris's suggestions may curb the rapacity of Shanghai dealers. Mr. Morris advocates the importation of ponies bred by the Russians and Buriats—a type with more pronounced foreign blood than the average Tartar or China pony. North of Mongolia, it appears, the Russians and Buriats have had their mobs so continuously raided by the Bolsheviks that they have actually migrated south of San Petz, which is the district whence the best ponies have come in the past. The new type, we learn, are nearer 14 than 18 hands on their native soil, but climatic conditions in Mongolia are so severe—the Mongolians reckon 200 out of every 1,000 ponies felled die during their first winter—that their new surroundings will tend to lessen rather than increase the height especially of winter off-spring. Mr. Morris spent some months last summer in Mongolia and noticed huge mobs of the new type of pony so that his suggestions are well worthy of consideration. For some years the China pony has been improving in looks, pace and tractability which is attributable doubtless to the foreign blood introduced by the disposal, after the Boxer Rebellion, of a number of foreign stallions—chiefly Arab, though the Germans had a few horses, which are said to have passed into the hands of breeders in Mongolia. In the case of the breed of which Mr. Morris writes, foreign blood (very possibly thoroughbred) was introduced many years ago according to certain authorities. It would thus appear that the Bolsheviks have unwittingly done evil that good may come. The recent recommendations made by Mr. Morris should certainly be given a trial. [Throughout the foregoing article the term "China" or "Tartar" pony is used in the sense that Race Stewards in China and Hongkong employ it. It is a loose term at the best, but will be understood by racing-men.—Ed. *China Mail*.]

## To-day's Poem.

"A coming and a cry  
And life is here,  
A going and a sigh,  
And death is near.  
A day of joy and rest,  
A day of weep,  
And life is here at last,  
As swift must go."  
—From the French.

## SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised  
In The Mail.

## ENTERTAINMENT.

June 29.—Coronet Theatre; The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse.  
June 29.—World Theatre; Bessie Barriscale in "Beckoning Roads" and The New Leather Pushers Round 8.

June 29.—Star Theatre; The Musical Absurdity "Here He Comes" and "The Fire Eater."

LAND SALE.  
July 3.—Crown land sale, P.W.D. offices, 3 p.m.

PUBLIC AUCTION.  
July 3.—Lamont Bros., at No. 40, Coronation Road, the business of the Motor Cycle Exchange as a going concern including all stock, spares, stores, &c. at 3 p.m.

COMPANY MEETINGS.  
June 30.—Hongkong Realty and Trust Coy. Ltd., Statutory meeting, Powell's Building, noon.  
June 30.—Meeting of creditors of the Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd. at the offices of Messrs. Percy Smith, Seth and Fleming, noon.

July 7.—Extraordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Eldo & Leather Co., Ltd., at 67/69 Stephen's Building, Des Voeux Road, 12.15 p.m.

SPORTS MEETING.  
July 7.—Extra Gymkhana of the Hongkong Jockey Club at Happy Valley.

OTHER MEETINGS.  
June 29.—Peak Club annual general meeting, at the Club, 6.30 p.m.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 16, amounted to 87,008 tons and the sales during the period to 79,837 tons.

Reuter cables that the pension the Canadian House of Commons voted Mr. Banting, the discoverer of the insulin treatment of diabetes, was \$7,000, not \$70,000 as erroneously stated yesterday.

Gunner Richard Wilson of the R.G.A., died suddenly at Lyseum yesterday at 8.30 a.m. The deceased was in good health an hour before his death when he suddenly became ill and went back to bed. He gradually became worse and died from what is thought to have been poisoning. A post mortem will be held.

On the Murray Barracks football ground, last evening, the glorious uncertainty of football was fully demonstrated when the officers of the King's defeated the sergeants by 2 goals to one—at "corner" (the Colonel's crack centre forward), while the sergeants had a strong team out with Q. M. S. Burnett leading the attack. For the winners Lieut. Redding and Capt. O'Brien scored; Burnett finding the net for the losers.

The opening of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank was celebrated with a tiffin and dinner party which were probably among the largest ever given privately in Shanghai. The luncheon took place at Mr. and Mrs. Sitt's house, tables being laid in the ball and billiard rooms, when about 150 guests were present. The dinner party was at Mr. and Mrs. Stephen's house and there were 200 guests. A marquee had been put up all over the lawn and this was most beautifully illuminated with electric lights in Chinese lanterns, the scene being extremely pretty. Among the guests at the two entertainments were Sir Ronald Macleay, Sir Ernest Wilson, Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Leveson and Lady Leveson, Sir Skinner and Lady Turner, Judge Grain, Mr. Barton and other members of the Consular Body, and the leading members of the Chinese official community.

## SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Passengers who left yesterday on the "Tango Maru" included Miss N. Troon of the Industrial Mission, Kowloon, and Mr. F. V. Ramsey of the Dock Co.

Among the passengers on board the Admiral liner "s," President Jefferson, which arrived here last evening, were Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne Wood en route to Manila after a trip to Shanghai and Japan. Lieut. Wood is son of General Leonard Wood, Governor-General of the Philippines. Mr. Roy Anderson, the American Adviser to the Chinese Government (and recently as Manila, Taga, Kan) through whose mediation of the natives in the Lanchow affair were released, arrived by the same steamer. Mr. and Mrs. Holmes Scott gave a dinner in honour of Mr. Anderson last night previous to his departure for Canton en route to Lanchow.

## FOOTBALL.

PROPOSED AUSTRALIAN TRIP.

## SOUTH CHINA'S VIEWS.

In connection with the proposed visit of a China soccer team to Australia, a *China Mail* representative called upon Mr. Mok Hing, the Chairman of the South China Athletic Association, this morning.

"South China is perfectly willing to send a soccer team to tour Australia, under the auspices of Mr. Millard, provided he gives us an invitation and provides satisfactory security," said Mr. Mok Hing. "It is not at all likely that our association would consent to allow any members of our team to participate except on the condition that the team players selected had our approval. Since we consider our team, as a whole, is the strongest that can be selected from Shanghai and Hongkong players, there is very little likelihood of a team composed of Shanghai and Hongkong players being sent. We are, however, perfectly prepared to take as substitutes any Shanghai player who joins our Association. Though Dr. Gray and Mr. Millard have been making arrangements for Hongkong players to go, they have not consulted us officially and have no power to arrange our affairs. I would emphasize that we feel no ill-will towards them; their attitude amuses us. To prove my contention that our Association could place the strongest Chinese team in the field, I may mention that the team we sent to Osaka for the Olympiad played two games in Shanghai of their return. We first met the Shanghai Recreation Club and defeated them by 4-2. Our next opponents were a combined Chinese team, whom we defeated by 3-1. On each occasion Shanghai had the use of 16 to 17 players—substitutes taking the places of tired or injured players as is the custom at Baseball."

UNWELCOME SUGGESTION.  
"With regard to the Shanghai suggestion that our Association should furnish the forwards, while Shanghai furnishes halves, backs and goalkeepers, neither our players nor the Association would consent. Though our forward line is the weak spot in our team, we consider our defence infinitely superior to that of Shanghai. In consequence, the logical selection of the strongest team must be the team representing our Association. I have no idea what proposals Mr. Millard may have to make, but if he is willing to meet the terms of my Association, our footballers will probably make the trip."

ATTITUDE EXPLAINED.  
[To the Editor of the "China Mail."] Sir.—In reading the news published in the *South China Morning Post* of yesterday's date respecting the proposed visit of the Chinese footballers to Australia, it has occurred to me that the attitude of the South China Athletic Association has been misunderstood by the Shanghai papers, and as acting Hon. Secretary to the Association, I feel it my duty to make it clear by comment below what has more or less been published in some of the Hongkong papers.

The fact that Mr. H. A. Millard had made arrangements in Shanghai with Dr. J. H. Gray, Hon. Secretary to the China Contest Committee for the Sixth Far Eastern Championship Games, to send our team to Australia did not come to our notice until the return of the soccer players to Hongkong at the beginning of this month. When the matter was reported to our executive committee, they were not in a position to give it full consideration, owing to the absence of official intimation from Shanghai and to the fact that Mr. F. K. Lau, who was supposed to know every detail of the proceedings, could not give satisfactory answers, when questioned by us regarding return passage and other matters at a meeting convened in our Association in the evening of the 12th instant. He presumed, however, that everything would be fixed up properly at Shanghai, and informed the meeting that Mr. Millard would arrive here some days before the departure of the vessel by which the players were to leave. It was then decided that nothing could be done in the matter until Mr. Millard had properly approached our Association on his impending arrival.

About a week later, a letter was received from Dr. Gray acquainting us that the China Contest Committee had arranged with Mr. Millard to send our team to Australia. As already pointed out in our reply dated the 21st inst. (copy of which was sent to the *China Mail*), we are not in a position to give a definite answer until we have had a meeting with Mr. Millard and have been fully informed as to the details of the proposed trip, and the arrangements for return passage and other matters.

We may mention that Mr. F. K. Lau is merely a supernumerary member of our committee, and has no power whatever to represent us in making any arrangements without having first obtained our consent. He had neither done this nor communicated with us when the information regarding this project reached him before he left for Japan. In fact, it is a standing rule of this Association that no agreement or arrangement made by any member or official with others is valid until it is subsequently approved by our executive committee at a meeting.

We are, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
For the South China Athletic Association,  
(Sgd.) MOK HING, Chairman.  
(Sgd.) C. F. YUEN, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, June 27.

A telegram to the *Daily Bulletin*, dated Peking, June 26, says that Mr. Yoshizawa, the new Japanese Minister, is expected to arrive from Tokyo, on July 6.

disgrace to our country for failing to keep the end of their bargain in this case.

Up to the present, Mr. Millard has not arrived, and we know nothing further. How curious it is that, as stated in the *China Press* of June 23, he was assured by cable from Hongkong that the South China Athletic Association had the matter in hand and that the trouble would be straightened out shortly, so that the team in all probability would be able to sail on July 6! I do not know who is the sender of the cablegram, but am certain that he cannot be a responsible man of our Association.

As matters stand at present, it is impossible for me to say whether our team will be able to go or not. But as soon as all particulars of the arrangements have come to our knowledge and are found satisfactory in so far as our players are concerned, and definite assurances regarding satisfactory treatment and protection to them have been received, I and the other members of my committee will do all we can to hasten their departure, as we have not the least intention to upset the project and thereby disappoint the Australians.

Yours etc.,  
(Sgd.) C. F. YUEN,  
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, June 29.

## REPLY TO DR. GRAY.

The following is the letter sent to Dr. J. H. Gray, Hon. Secretary, China Contest Committee, Sixth Far Eastern Championship Games, Shanghai:

Sir.—We are in receipt of your first letter dated the 15th instant re the above. We learn with great surprise that the China Contest Committee for the 6th F.E.C. Games have arranged with Mr. H. A. Millard of the Commonwealth Association, to send our football team to Australia to play a series of matches without consulting us or even letting us know prior to your letter under reply, although negotiations have apparently been going on for some months.

On the return of our team to Hongkong, the matter was reported to our executive committee, but being ignorant of what arrangements had been made at your end in the absence of official intimation, they were not in a position to give it full consideration. Even in your above letter, you have not given us any particulars of the arrangements; but merely refer us to Mr. Lau and the captain of our team for the history of the proceedings. It would seem as if the arrangements were made with the consent or acquiescence of these gentlemen. Both the coach and the captain of the team have very scanty knowledge of the proceedings; and Mr. Lau, when questioned by us regarding return passage, etc. could not give satisfactory answers, but was merely under the presumption that everything would be fixed up properly at your end.

Under such circumstances, we can hardly be expected to assume the great responsibilities in sending our team to Australia for months without a better knowledge of the ventures or any assurance of satisfactory treatment and protection to the players while making the trip and during their stay there.

It will be waste of time to write at length on this subject, as we have to give our decision before there is time for the reply from you. The successful accomplishment of the project now depends entirely upon the result of our direct negotiations with Mr. Millard when he arrives in Hongkong.

We hope that we may be able to carry out China's part of the programme, as we are desirous to enhance the prestige of our people as much as any other patriotic Chinese. But in the event of our finding it impossible for our team to go, we are not to be blamed, for we are not bound to keep a promise made by members of another party who are not responsible for this Association and have not consulted us previously.

We may mention that Mr. F. K. Lau is merely a supernumerary member of our committee, and has no power whatever to represent us in making any arrangements without having first obtained our consent. He had neither done this nor communicated with us when the information regarding this project reached him before he left for Japan. In fact, it is a standing rule of this Association that no agreement or arrangement made by any member or official with others is valid until it is subsequently approved by our executive committee at a meeting.

We are, dear Sir,  
Yours faithfully,  
For the South China Athletic Association,  
(Sgd.) MOK HING, Chairman.  
(Sgd.) C. F. YUEN, Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, June 27.

## SMUGGLERS?

KOWLOON WHARF MYSTERY.

PRIZE FOR VIGILANT WATCHMEN.

Early this morning an Indian watchman named Fakir Mahomed was on his beat at the end of the No. 1 Kowloon Wharf near the s.s. "President Grant" when he noticed a sampan a few yards away from the ship's stern. A steam launch was waiting about to tow the sampan away and the watchman blew his whistle to summon the Wharf and Godown Company's patrol launch, which went at once in the direction of the sampan. As the launch approached, the men in the sampan threw overboard two big bags so heavy that it required the efforts of both to shift them. The watchman searched the sampan fruitlessly, and then took both men, whose names were Lo Yung and Lo Sing, up to the Water Police Station.

When Lo Sing was taken before Sub. Inspector Bond the Inspector looked hard at him and wondered when he had seen him before. After putting over for some time he suddenly remembered inquiries at police headquarters confirmed his suspicion that Lo Sing was the same individual who had jumped his bail on a larceny charge in 1917 and had not been seen since.

This morning both men were pronounced guilty by the Marine Magistrate (Commander Beckwith R.N.) on charges of unlawfully dumping articles in the harbour and unlawfully approaching the "President Grant." In sentencing Lo Sing to two months' jail Commander Beckwith pointed out that he was already known to the police as a bad character. The other man got six weeks' jail.

The Marine Magistrate commended the Indian watchman and Cheong Kam, a Chinese watchman who assisted in the capture, for their vigilance, and said he hoped the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company who employed them would take notice of it.

## ROUND THE WORLD.

BELGIAN AVIATOR ARRIVES HERE.

PERILOUS EXPLOIT FOR WAGER.

M. J. E. Lefert, a Belgian aviator of 22 years of age whose home is at Tette St. Pierre, arrived here from Bangkok this morning by the Norwegian steamer "Dux." M. Lefert is going round the world in an attempt to win a bet of 500,000 francs, which was made in the Sporting Club, Brussels. The conditions of the wager do not confine M. Lefert to the use of the aeroplane.

When seen by a *China Mail* reporter at the Asia House today he said: "I can travel in any manner I wish provided I complete the journey within two years. I left Brussels in an aeroplane on October 16, flew over Holland to England, then over France, Spain and Portugal, across the straits to Morocco from Lisbon and over the Sahara desert. I camped one night in the Sahara, where I had the misfortune to be seized by Arabs, who relieved me of all my belongings, including all my clothes, except what I stood up in."

"I had to fly to Algiers to refit. From Algiers I went to Tunis, Sicily, Tripoli, Egypt, across Syria to Mesopotamia where I had an encounter with bandits, but was fortunate to escape with a whole skin."

At Bombay M. Lefert had the misfortune to wreck his best travelling machine, which he cannot replace until arrival in New York. From New York M. Lefert intends to fly over North and South America to Buenos Ayres. Here he expects to encounter the severest test of the tour on a flight to Capetown, a distance of 4,500 miles with only one stop.

M. Lefert has a small machine with him in which he hopes to fly to Manila, back to Hongkong and to Shanghai. M. Lefert is seeking permission to give an exhibition of "stunt" flying over the race course before leaving Hongkong.

## WELCOME RETURN.

ITALIAN GRAND OPERA CO'S VISIT.

There will be general satisfaction at the news that the Italian Grand Opera Co., is returning to the Colony and opening at the Star Theatre, Kowloon, for a short season only in some of their outstanding successes. The Company which is very favourably remembered, has had a most successful tour in the North and returned with all the old favourites at full strength. They now have a specially organised orchestra, which will be further strengthened with several members of the Star Theatre as it is well known, is an ideal place for stage productions, and a musical firm is in store for the large numbers who are likely to throng the place during the stay of the Company. Announcement will shortly be made of the opera to be given.











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S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SICILIA"	6,813	20th June at 4 p.m.	S'pore, Penang, Colbo & B'way.
"MALWA"	10,941	11th July	S'pore, Penang, Colbo & B'way.
"NAGPORE"	8,334	14th July	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Marseilles, G'ib, L'don & A'warp.
"DEVANHA"	8,098	24th July	S'pore, Penang, Colbo & B'way.
"SOUTHA"	6,098	4th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colbo & B'way.
"KASHMIR"	8,941	23rd Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colbo & B'way.
"SICILIA"	6,813	26th Aug.	S'pore, Penang, Colbo & B'way.
"MACEONIA"	10,912	7th Sept.	Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Marseilles, G'ib, L'don & A'warp.
"BONGOLA"	8,016	11th Sept.	S'pore, Penang, Colbo & B'way.
"MANTUA"	10,002	18th Oct.	Marseilles, G'ib, L'don & A'warp.
"KAEMALA"	8,941	19th Oct.	Marseilles, G'ib, L'don & A'warp.

**BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)**

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	8,840	2nd July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"T. EDV."	6,850	10th July	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ARAFURA"	6,000	7th July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:  
The Union P. & O. Company's steamers to London via New Zealand,  
Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.  
The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Cape Town.  
The P. & O. Franchise Service of steamers to London via the Cape.  
The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London  
via Panama Canal.

**SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TORILLA"	8,905	1st July	Japan via Amoy.
"KIUVA"	9,787	2nd July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hamo.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	10th July	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASIMIR"	8,600	14th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hamo.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.  
\*Passengers for Hongkong must defray their own hotel expenses at Singapore  
while waiting for the on carrying steamer.  
In Saloon passengers may travel by B.R.N. Company's steamers between  
Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of  
their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.  
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.  
Parcels Messing not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 2 ft. will be received at the  
company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.  
For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—  
**MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,**  
92, Des Voeux Road Central HONGKONG, Agents.

**PICTURE FORTUNES.**

A £20,400 VAN DYCK AND A  
£18,375 CUPP.

The sale of the late Earl Brown-  
low's old masters at Christie's pro-  
vided many sensational features,  
and though the unique importance  
of some of the pictures justified the  
anticipation of high figures, the  
actual result far exceeded the most  
optimistic forecast.  
Things generally became lively  
when Messrs. Duxen enter the  
 fray, and as they were determined  
to get hold of Van Dyck's noble por-  
trait of "Anton Triest, Burgomaster  
of Ghent," and of Albert Cuyp's  
masterpiece "The Maas at Dor-  
drecht," the former reached the  
enormous figure of £20,400, and the  
Cupp proportionately even more  
astounding sum of £18,375. There  
can be little doubt that both pictures  
will before long leave for America.  
Other prices were—  
The exquisite little "Holy  
Family with Saints and  
Angels," by Cimabue, a work of the rarest  
perfection and "charm"  
(Colnaghi) £9,600  
"The Adoration of the Shep-  
herds," by Giovanni Bellini  
Portrait of Bartolomeo Col-  
levini, by Gentile Bellini. 3,675  
Portrait of Mary Tudor,  
Duchess of Suffolk, by  
Mabuse 3,900  
"The Flight into Egypt,"  
by Rubens 2,025  
The total for the 126 pictures sold  
during the day came to £99,000.

**EASTER ISLAND.**

**ANOTHER REPORT OF ITS  
DISAPPEARANCE.**

It is reported that a wireless mes-  
sage has been picked up stating that  
Easter Island has disappeared.  
Easter Island, which was reported  
to have "disappeared" last  
November, but was afterwards dis-  
covered intact, is about 2,500 miles  
west of the coast of Chile. It is 12  
miles in length with a maximum  
breadth of 4 miles. It belongs to  
the Chilean province of Atacama,  
and is used as a Chilean peniten-  
tiary. Volcanic in origin, it con-  
tains a number of canyons which are  
believed to be extinct.

**FARES FOR PUBLIC  
VEHICLES.**

The fares prescribed for public vehicles  
are as follows:—  
In the Island of Hongkong, Coine  
Road and Lung Lee, and in  
Kowloon and New Kowloon.

**RICKSHAW.**

Five minutes..... 5 cents  
Ten minutes..... 10 "

Quarter hour..... 15 "

Half hour..... 20 "

One hour..... 30 "

Two hours..... 40 "

Three hours..... 50 "

Four hours..... 60 "

Five hours..... 70 "

Six hours..... 80 "

Seven hours..... 90 "

Eight hours..... 100 "

Nine hours..... 110 "

Ten hours..... 120 "

Eleven hours..... 130 "

Twelve hours..... 140 "

Thirteen hours..... 150 "

Fourteen hours..... 160 "

Fifteen hours..... 170 "

Sixteen hours..... 180 "

Seventeen hours..... 190 "

Eighteen hours..... 200 "

Nineteen hours..... 210 "

Twenty hours..... 220 "

Twenty-one hours..... 230 "

Twenty-two hours..... 240 "

Twenty-three hours..... 250 "

Twenty-four hours..... 260 "

Twenty-five hours..... 270 "

Twenty-six hours..... 280 "

Twenty-seven hours..... 290 "

Twenty-eight hours..... 300 "

Twenty-nine hours..... 310 "

Thirty hours..... 320 "

Thirty-one hours..... 330 "

Thirty-two hours..... 340 "

Thirty-three hours..... 350 "

Thirty-four hours..... 360 "

Thirty-five hours..... 370 "

Thirty-six hours..... 380 "

Thirty-seven hours..... 390 "

Thirty-eight hours..... 400 "

Thirty-nine hours..... 410 "

Forty hours..... 420 "

Forty-one hours..... 430 "

Forty-two hours..... 440 "

Forty-three hours..... 450 "

Forty-four hours..... 460 "

Forty-five hours..... 470 "

Forty-six hours..... 480 "

Forty-seven hours..... 490 "

Forty-eight hours..... 500 "

Forty-nine hours..... 510 "

Fifty hours..... 520 "

Fifty-one hours..... 530 "

Fifty-two hours..... 540 "

Fifty-three hours..... 550 "

Fifty-four hours..... 560 "

Fifty-five hours..... 570 "

Fifty-six hours..... 580 "

Fifty-seven hours..... 590 "

Fifty-eight hours..... 600 "

Fifty-nine hours..... 610 "

Sixty hours..... 620 "

Sixty-one hours..... 630 "

Sixty-two hours..... 640 "

Sixty-three hours..... 650 "

Sixty-four hours..... 660 "

Sixty-five hours..... 670 "

Sixty-six hours..... 680 "

Sixty-seven hours..... 690 "

Sixty-eight hours..... 700 "

Sixty-nine hours..... 710 "

Seventy hours..... 720 "

Seventy-one hours..... 730 "

Seventy-two hours..... 740 "

Seventy-three hours..... 750 "

Seventy-four hours..... 760 "

Seventy-five hours..... 770 "

Seventy-six hours..... 780 "

Seventy-seven hours..... 790 "

Seventy-eight hours..... 800 "

Seventy-nine hours..... 810 "

Eighty hours..... 820 "

Eighty-one hours..... 830 "

Eighty-two hours..... 840 "

Eighty-three hours..... 850 "

Eighty-four hours..... 860 "

Eighty-five hours..... 870 "

Eighty-six hours..... 880 "

Eighty-seven hours..... 890 "

Eighty-eight hours..... 900 "

Eighty-nine hours..... 910 "

Ninety hours..... 920 "

Ninety-one hours..... 930 "

Ninety-two hours..... 940 "

Ninety-three hours..... 950 "

Ninety-four hours..... 960 "

Ninety-five hours..... 970 "

Ninety-six hours..... 980 "

Ninety-seven hours..... 990 "

Ninety-eight hours..... 1000 "

Ninety-nine hours..... 1010 "

One hundred hours..... 1020 "

One hundred and one hours..... 1030 "

One hundred and two hours..... 1040 "

One hundred and three hours..... 1050 "

One hundred and four hours..... 1060 "

One hundred and five hours..... 1070 "

One hundred and six hours..... 1080 "

One hundred and seven hours..... 1090 "

One hundred and eight hours..... 1100 "

One hundred and nine hours..... 1110 "

One hundred and ten hours..... 1120 "

One hundred and eleven hours..... 1130 "

One hundred and twelve hours..... 1140 "

One hundred and thirteen hours..... 1150 "

One hundred and fourteen hours..... 1160 "

One hundred and fifteen hours..... 1170 "

One hundred and sixteen hours..... 1180 "

One hundred and seventeen hours..... 1190 "

One hundred and eighteen hours..... 1200 "

One hundred and nineteen hours..... 1210 "

One hundred and twenty hours..... 1220 "

One hundred and twenty-one hours..... 1230 "

One hundred and twenty-two hours..... 1240 "

One hundred and twenty-three hours..... 1250 "

One hundred and twenty-four hours..... 1260 "

One hundred and twenty-five hours..... 1270 "

One hundred and twenty-six hours..... 1280 "

One hundred and twenty-seven hours..... 1290 "

One hundred and twenty-eight hours..... 1300 "

One hundred and twenty-nine hours..... 1310 "

One hundred and thirty hours..... 1320 "

One hundred and thirty-one hours..... 1330 "

One hundred and thirty-two hours..... 1340 "

One hundred and thirty-three hours..... 1350 "

One hundred and thirty-four hours..... 1360 "

One hundred and thirty-five hours..... 1370 "

One hundred and thirty-six hours..... 1380 "

One hundred and thirty-seven hours..... 1390 "

One hundred and thirty-eight hours..... 1400 "

One hundred and thirty-nine hours..... 1410 "

One hundred and forty hours..... 1420 "

One hundred and forty-one hours..... 1430 "

One hundred and forty-two hours..... 1440 "

One hundred and forty-three hours..... 1450 "

One hundred and forty-four hours..... 1460 "

One hundred and forty-five hours..... 1470 "

One hundred and forty-six hours..... 1480 "

One hundred and forty-seven hours..... 1490 "

One hundred and forty-eight hours..... 1500 "

One hundred and forty-nine hours..... 1510 "

One hundred and fifty hours..... 1520 "

One hundred and fifty-one hours..... 1530 "

One hundred and fifty-two hours..... 1540 "

One hundred and fifty-three hours..... 1550 "

One hundred and fifty-four hours..... 1560 "

One hundred and fifty-five hours..... 1570 "

One hundred and fifty-six hours..... 1580 "

One hundred and fifty-seven hours..... 1590 "

One hundred and fifty-eight hours..... 1600 "

One hundred and fifty-nine hours..... 1610 "

One hundred and sixty hours..... 1620 "

One hundred and sixty-one hours..... 1630 "

One hundred and sixty-two hours..... 1640 "

One hundred and sixty-three hours..... 1650 "

One hundred and sixty-four hours..... 1660 "

One hundred and sixty-five hours..... 1670 "

One hundred and sixty-six hours..... 1680 "

One hundred and sixty-seven hours..... 1690 "

One hundred and sixty-eight hours..... 1700 "

One hundred and sixty-nine hours..... 1710 "

One hundred and seventy hours..... 1720 "

One hundred and seventy-one hours..... 1730 "

One hundred and seventy-two hours..... 1740 "

One hundred and seventy-three hours..... 1750 "

One hundred and seventy-four hours..... 1760 "

One hundred and seventy-five hours..... 1770 "

One hundred and seventy-six hours..... 1780 "

One hundred and seventy-seven hours..... 1790 "

One hundred and seventy-eight hours..... 1800 "

One hundred and seventy-nine hours..... 1810 "

One hundred and eighty hours..... 1820 "

One hundred and eighty-one hours..... 1830 "

One hundred and eighty-two hours..... 1840 "

One hundred and eighty-three hours..... 1850 "

One hundred and eighty-four hours..... 1860 "

One hundred and eighty-five hours..... 1870 "

One hundred and eighty-six hours..... 18



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## SHANGHAI'S PRIDE.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI  
BANK.

SPLENDID NEW BUILDING.

The opening of the new Hongkong and Shanghai Bank building proved in every respect the memorable event that had been expected. The *N. C. Daily News* says it was favoured by the happiest of auguries in weather; the company assembled were worthy of the occasion; and by common accord the magnificent building is a fit home for the great institution it will house. No such building devoted purely to business purposes, we feel safe in saying, exists outside Europe and America. Merely in point of size, it is, after the Bank of England, the second largest bank in the world. And while size, when properly handled, is a notable factor in architectural impressiveness, the beautiful proportioning, the lovely design and exquisite detail of the whole structure were a theme of unstinted admiration on Saturday. The building of Wayfoong reflects the highest credit on all concerned in its erection, on the daring of the men who authorized the stupendous plan, the creative genius of the architects who designed it, and the triumphant organization that made its completion possible in the short space of little more than two years.

When the foundation stone was laid, we said that the influence of majestic buildings on the energies and imagination of those who use them cannot be exaggerated, and that the great merchant princes of the past, in leaving behind them such lovely edifices as the once glorious Cloth Hall of Ypres and those that may still be seen in Venice or Florence, proclaimed their implicit conviction that commerce and finance have a noble part to play in the destinies of nations. No man who goes to his daily work in the new Wayfoong building, certainly no young man beginning his career in the Far East with a mind plastic to every new impression, can remain unsuspicious to the lesson of such surroundings. For while the bank, will have its own influence on the future, it is in itself a visible embodiment of influences from the past. It could not have been built so large in bricks and mortar, in steel, marble and bronze, unless the men who gave the word for it had been inspired by tradition and emboldened by daily practice to plan and build largely in their business conceptions. The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is a case of special pride to the British community because it was here that it was born, here that its policy is shaped and executed. It owes nothing to London and exists as a monument of spontaneous British financial genius continually adapting itself to the needs of a peculiar environment. And of its services, not only to the British but to all the foreign and Chinese community, it is surely unnecessary to speak. Again and again its resources have been used to avert, public commercial calamity and to bring a good and trustworthy way of business, threatened with disaster through no fault of its own, has had cause to bless the wise daring of Wayfoong, which has upheld him through the time of stress because it believed in him.

These thoughts surely have their meaning for China also, by whom the great new bank building must be interpreted as a symbol of confidence in her future, even in the troublous times through which she is passing. At first hearing, the speaker, Mr. Ronald Macleay, said that, on such an occasion they should deal in political affairs, with so much remarkably plain speaking. But reflection shows that those speeches were well designed.

## A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE.

Battery, no man's article in these days, had been bestowed upon Mrs. Smith on account of her ability to write either and indifferently in the execution of her duty, which was "writing."

"I don't know, your honour," said the general, "not without consideration." "I don't know like that," I replied.

## WORLD TOUR.

## LORD NORTHCLIFFE'S RECORD.

The very wide circle of friends who knew Lord Northcliffe will be glad to have his own authentic record of his famous world tour, which is published under the title of "My Journey Round the World" (Lane, 12s. 6d.). It contains his private diary, written or dictated section by section, and sent home to his family, between July 16, 1921, and February 26, 1922. With large public issues he dealt mainly in his published articles and interviews, some of which are reprinted in the appendix.

The book is dedicated to his mother. It covers almost the last months of that eager, energetic life, into which so much was crowded of effort and achievement. It has been edited by his brothers, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth and Mr. St. John Harmsworth, and is given to the world as it left Lord Northcliffe's hand, only a few passages being eliminated which were never meant for the public eye.

All interested in travel will find here the experiences of one of the greatest travellers of his time, who combined alertness of mental outlook and width of view with enthusiasm and the extreme independence of judgment.

A PARADISE FOR THE WORKER. His mind was always concerned with the supply of British news to Canada, and at Honolulu he found a solution of that problem.

The news supply here, he wrote, is practically as good as in New York itself. The United States Government gives the use of its wonderful naval wireless for this purpose. Like the Germans and the Japanese they regard news as vital. I wish our people did. The poor English news in the Canadian papers is bad for the Empire.

He was equally anxious about the organization of white immigration into Australia. From Melbourne he wrote:

The place is so far off and the working people are so determined in opposing immigration, lest others should come to share their prosperity, that there is no effective official propaganda at home for emigration to Australia. I cannot understand anyone staying at home who has the money to come here with. Everything is cheap except house-rent and the best quality of clothes.

With his keen interest in the workers, he visited one of the great Australian "stations" or estates to see how they fared.

The farm workers here were all English, mighty content with their lot, as well they might be. I talked with them all. One couple had arrived from Manchester last year. The man had been a van driver with the L. & Y. Railway. They had lived in a small room at Salford. He showed me with pride his house here. His wages were £2 a week and his keep, and his wife earned a considerable amount by cooking for the other farm labourers. "Meat three times a day," he said with satisfaction, "with as much cream and butter as you like."

The man's wife said "Nothing would induce her to go back to England—with its darkness and dreariness." This was a common criticism of the old country.

Just as we notice the brightness of the light at this end of the world, so the Australian and New Zealanders complain of the darkness of England. A New Zealander spoke also of the inferior carpentry in English houses as compared with American. This, I believe, to be quite true.

The cause, he suggests, is that most English houses were built before modern comfort had been thought of.

## THE PROBLEM OF JAPAN.

He was anxious as to the pressure of Japan on Australia. Sometimes people at home do not realise that Japan's new possessions are within 24 days of Australia, and that there are quite a number of Japanese in Northern Queensland, as alleged.

If he regarded the militarists in Japan as dangerous, he could praise the agreeable manners of the great mass of Japanese.

The aristocratic Japanese I have met are rather like English people. The middle-class Japanese I saw in the restaurant-car were like French and Italians—very exuberant. Not one of us has seen anything like German rudeness, pushing, or staring. In national expansion, land-grabbing, and militarism, the people are certainly on the German model.

Japan he described as "this beautiful land." But China and of Chinese cities, Peking interested him yet more.

It is a wonderful place. It is the only Far Eastern station I have been to where English and American exiles do not want to go home.

Climate, as you might expect, is excellent, as are the food and excellent service, and the wonderful markets, sunshine and bracing air, all combine to make one happy here.

Everywhere throughout the East and the tropics he saw moved by the story of his countrymen. It is very interesting, he wrote at Singapore, to see "John Bull"

## SIAMESE PRINCE'S DEATH.

## FOREIGN MINISTER FOR MANY YEARS.

Mr. H. Percy Smith, acting Consul for Siam in Hongkong, this morning received the following telegram from the Siamese Foreign Office:

"With most profound grief beg to inform you that H.R.H. Prince Devawongse, who has been suffering since June 10 from a carbuncle, complicated by diabetes and an enlarged heart, from which he has suffered for many years, developed high fever on June 27. His strength had already been exhausted, and he gradually sank and passed away at 11.20 a.m. on June 28. The late Prince Devawongse, who was uncle of the present King, had been Minister of Foreign Affairs for many years. In addition to numerous Siamese orders, the late Prince, many years ago, received the Order of St. Alexander Nevsky from the late Czar of Russia."

## SAFETY FOR TRAVELLERS.

## "PUTNAM-WEALE" PROPOUNDS FORMULA.

Mr. "Putnam-Weale" (the pen-name of Mr. B. Lenox Simpson, Adviser to the President), speaking at theiffin of the Anglo-America Association, said that the immediate concern, owing to the Lingling outrage, was to find a formula to make travel safe. It was suggested that a railway police, with foreign officers, was the solution. Applying the Portsmouth Treaty principles to Chinese railways, a total of 61,000 police would be required, costing \$72,000,000 a year, but would such a force be responsible for law and order? Suppose it was attacked, how many nationalities would be involved? He believed that the true solution was to place the railway zones on a special administrative basis and throwing them open to foreign ownership of the land.—*Courtesy Daily Bulletin.*

All fire and marine insurance offices will be closed on Monday.

Mr. W. Careless, late secretary of the Ipooh Club, is sailing for England about the 26th instant with Mrs. and Miss Careless. Mr. Careless has been about twenty-five years in the tropics and has taken part both in the South African and Great European Wars.

governing machine at work in these places. I do admire the way people tackle their jobs in this infernal climate, for such it is. Everything is damp. As I dictate I am eating Huntley and Palmer's biscuits which are like putty. The men and women are wonderfully vigorous with their golf, lawn tennis, and riding.

"I marvel," he added, "at the virility of our race. We seem to be able to live and work in every kind of climate."

"MOST INTERESTING PLACE." A question which he was constantly asked he thus answered.

"What is the most interesting place you have visited?" After much consideration, I say Peking, Siam, New Zealand. India is dull by comparison, but then I have been here before.

He admired the French as colonial administrators.

I do wish we understood them better and they understood us better. They are the second colonial power in the world.

I return from my journey more than ever convinced of the need of a good understanding between the United States, France, and Great Britain, an understanding not desired by many members of each nationality, but certainly feared by the Germans, who are working slyly and steadily to prevent it.

For the last time, on his homeward way, he saw Palestine after thirty years, and felt the supreme thrill of Jerusalem. "I have looked with my great walls." He entered with deep misgivings as to the success of the Zionist experiment, and found the young Gallician Jews who had immigrated into Palestine "rude, brutal, and badly behaved."

On his voyage back to Marseilles, he noted the plucity of travellers and had misgivings as to the loss of contact with the outer world, which was the result of travelling seldom and little.

He was planning a series of fresh expeditions to South America, and to South Central and East Africa, even while he steamed towards France, and he wrote the curiously prophetic words, "I don't suppose I shall ever see the Orient again."

There were already indications that few that the heart was not altogether good, and had suffered from the strain of his prolonged tour. "I don't know," he wrote, "that the current would fall so suddenly."

## KINEMA NOTES.

## "THE FOUR HORSEMEN" AT THE CORONET.

In response to numerous requests, Mr. Ray has decided to give Hongkong picture-goers a last chance to see the famous film, "The Four Horsemen." The production is being screened at the Coronet to-day for the last time. After it has been shown to-night it is being sent out of the Colony. "The Four Horsemen" is a masterpiece, and ranks with such pictures as "Intolerance." In fact, there are some who even prefer it to the latter film. "The Four Horsemen" compares very favourably with anything the motion picture industry has yet produced. No-one who missed the previous screenings of this wonderful film should fail to see it to-day.

## WORLD THEATRE.

Bessie Barriscale as Marguerite Shay in the beautiful drama "Beckoning Roads," shows how the wife of a man dominated by his iron-willed father, pitted her will against the hard-boiled parent, took the bit in her teeth, shook off her spineless husband and his tyrannical parents, and went out alone to fight the battle of life. Eventually she showed up her husband's father and got sweet revenge. This is one of the most stirring and human dramas in which Miss Barriscale has ever appeared.

## "HERE HE COMES."

There was an appreciative audience at the Star last night to see the laughable variety turn, "Here He Comes," Harry Leeds and Miss Trissie Le Mar, now old favourites at Kowloon, were up to their usual form. The droll Harry was as funny as ever and Miss Le Mar completely charmed the house in a number of delightful vocal items. The two new artists, who made their first appearance at Kowloon last night, greatly helped to liven up the show. Bob Harper and Miss Betty Charles introduced several novelties, while Bob made a great hit with his dances and acrobatic tricks.

The big picture, "The Fire Eater," proved to be a real thriller. How "Hoot" Gibson and his partner Walter Perry, made friends with a hostile settlement in the wild frontier lands, and saw that Uncle Sam's laws were carried out in the face of much opposition, is a story well told.

## THAT WAS ALL.

The following conversation between two women was overheard on a tramcar recently.

"I saw her in the High-street with a man."

"Is that so?"

"Yes, and it was after 10 o'clock, too."

"The very idea."

"I never suspected her of flirting before."

"No, nor me either."

"But you can never tell."

"That's so."

"Is that?"

"Do you know her husband?"

"No, I've never seen him."

"Well, he is a big fat man."

"Does he wear a brown suit?"

"Yes."

"Glasses?"

"Yes."

"Smoke a pipe?"

"Yes."

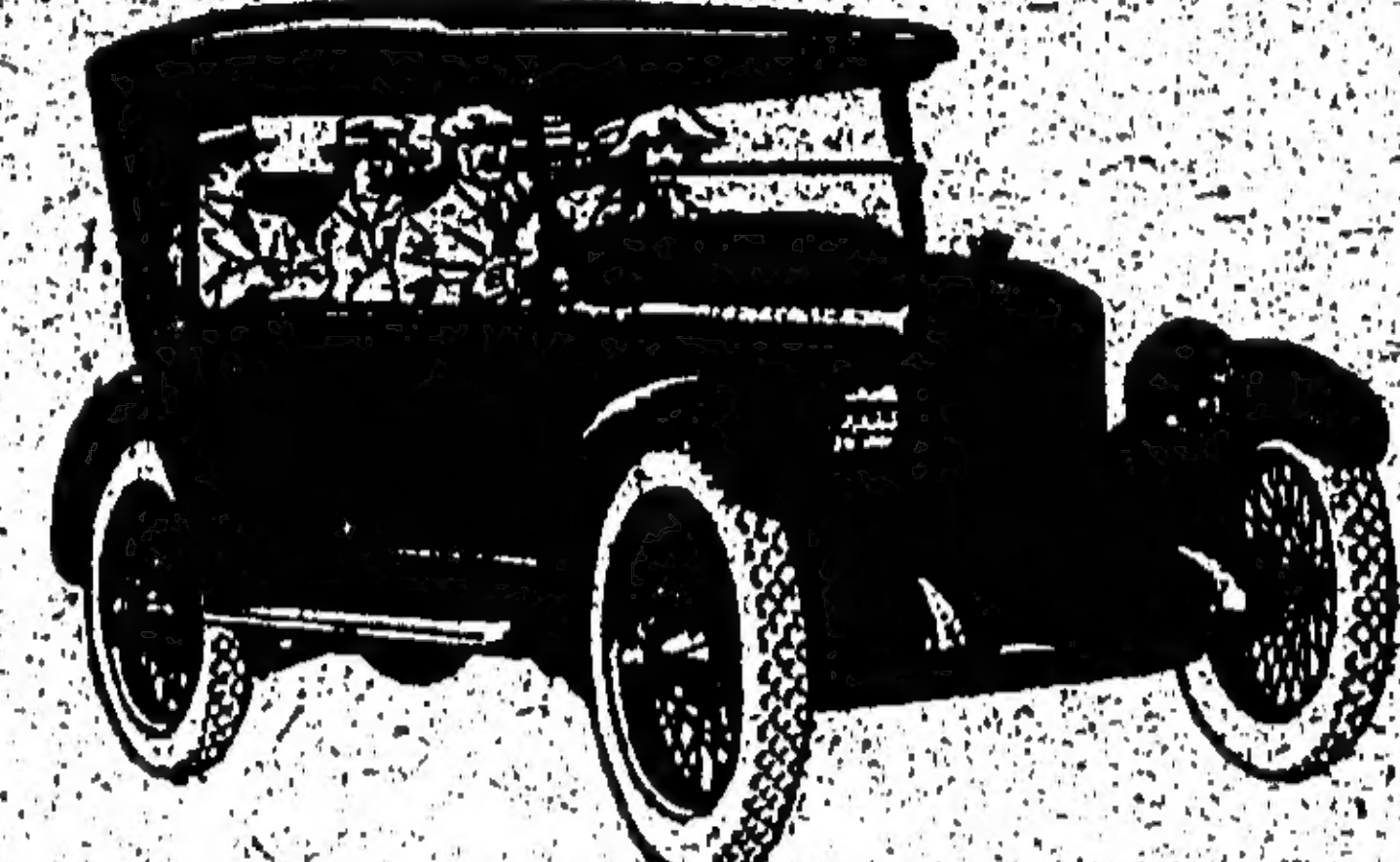
There was deepest disappointment in the first woman's voice as she exclaimed:

"Oh, then, it was only her husband, after all!"

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TOREADORS WORSTED.  
PANIC AT A BULL-FIGHT.

An extraordinary chapter of accidents took place at Lunel-Herault during a bull fight in the French style, in which the toreadors, instead of killing the bull, use poles for jumping on to the animal's back. The points of the animal's horns are of course padded.

In jumping at the second bull, a toreador named Massen glanced off the animal's horns and had a bad fall.

Another toreador, Dussaud, was still more unfortunate. He tripped on the bull's head and was thrown to the ground and trampled underfoot. The pad came off one of the horns, and he was badly gored in the abdomen. The third and fourth bulls also got the better of the toreadors, who were knocked down and trampled on.

While the victims were being carried off a panic took place among the crowd, someone having shouted that a bull was loose. A stampede followed. About 100 people took

refuge in a merry-go-round which collapsed under their weight. Several persons were injured, but not seriously.

## SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.

"Newspapers, nowadays, are a swindle," said the man who liked a lot for his money. "Everything in them is condensed, cut down almost to nothing. They are not worth buying."

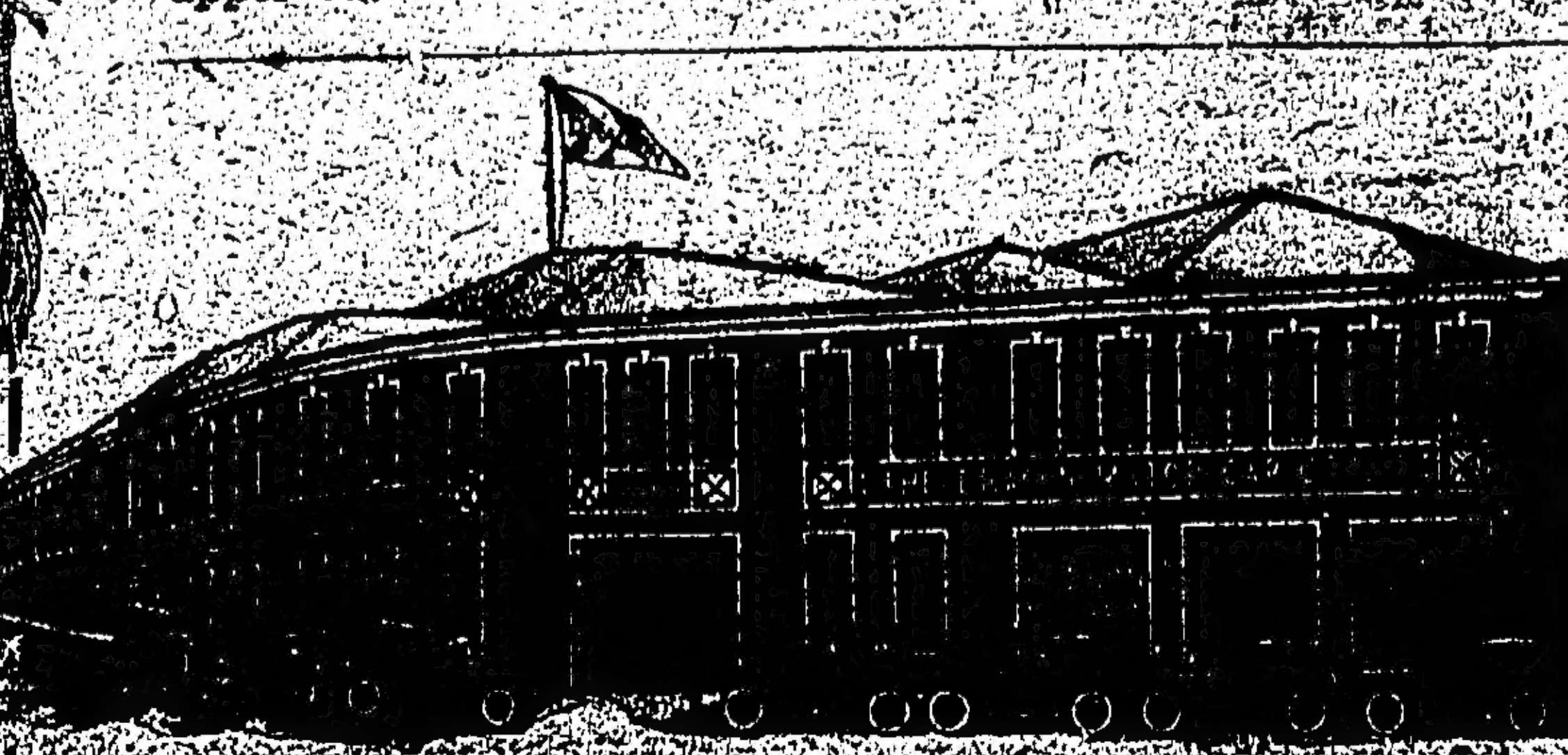
"I differ," said another member of the company. "A modern newspaper, to my mind, is a marvel of production. Why? For a mere coin you get something for all classes of the community, the politician, the sportsman, the financier, the theatre-goer, the literary man, all are catered for. There's something in it for everybody, and everything in it interests somebody."

"Then, whom does this interest?" asked the first speaker, pointing to the stop-press column, which happened to be blank.

"Oh! That," replied the other, "proves my argument, it's for those who can't read."

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Under Sheriff Louis Biscailuz, accompanied by his wife as a Special Deputy, has gone to Honduras, to bring back Clara Phillips, the hammer slayer of Mrs. Alberta Meadows. Mrs. Phillips, serving a life term, escaped from jail by the aid of confederates.



Lieutenant Oakley Kelly has long been in love with Miss May Watson, a pretty girl, but she would not marry him until he had flown across the continent in a non-stop flight. When he and Lieutenant MacReady, in their first attempt, were forced down at Indianapolis Kelly vowed he'd succeed. In their next attempt they flew from New York to San Diego in 27 hours, and Miss Watson was there to greet her fiance. Mrs. MacReady, mother of the other flier, was worried only because she thought the soup "John" carried from New York wasn't as good as she would have made it.



Roscoe Conklin Fitch, in centre, a classmate of Leighton Mount, University student whose body was found under a pierhead in Lake Michigan, is shown being questioned by Coroner Wolf and Assistant State's Attorney William McLaughlin, who are investigating Mount's death. It is alleged Mount, whose parents are here shown, was killed in a hazing battle between rival students and his body secreted. Fitch told the authorities he saw Mount alive at 2 a.m. on the day of the class battle.



David Simon, 14 years old, inherited \$1,000,000 upon the death of his uncle. He was playing on the links of his home, when told of his wealth.



Chief Shuh Shee Ahish, or Curley, is the only survivor of the massacre of the famous Seventh Cavalry, under General Custer, on the littlebig Horn, by Indian Warriors, under Sitting Bull. Curley was a Crow Indian scout, with the Seventh, but managed to escape by throwing a Sioux blanket over his head and crawling through the Sioux lines. He has recently been awarded a pension by the Government, with back pay.



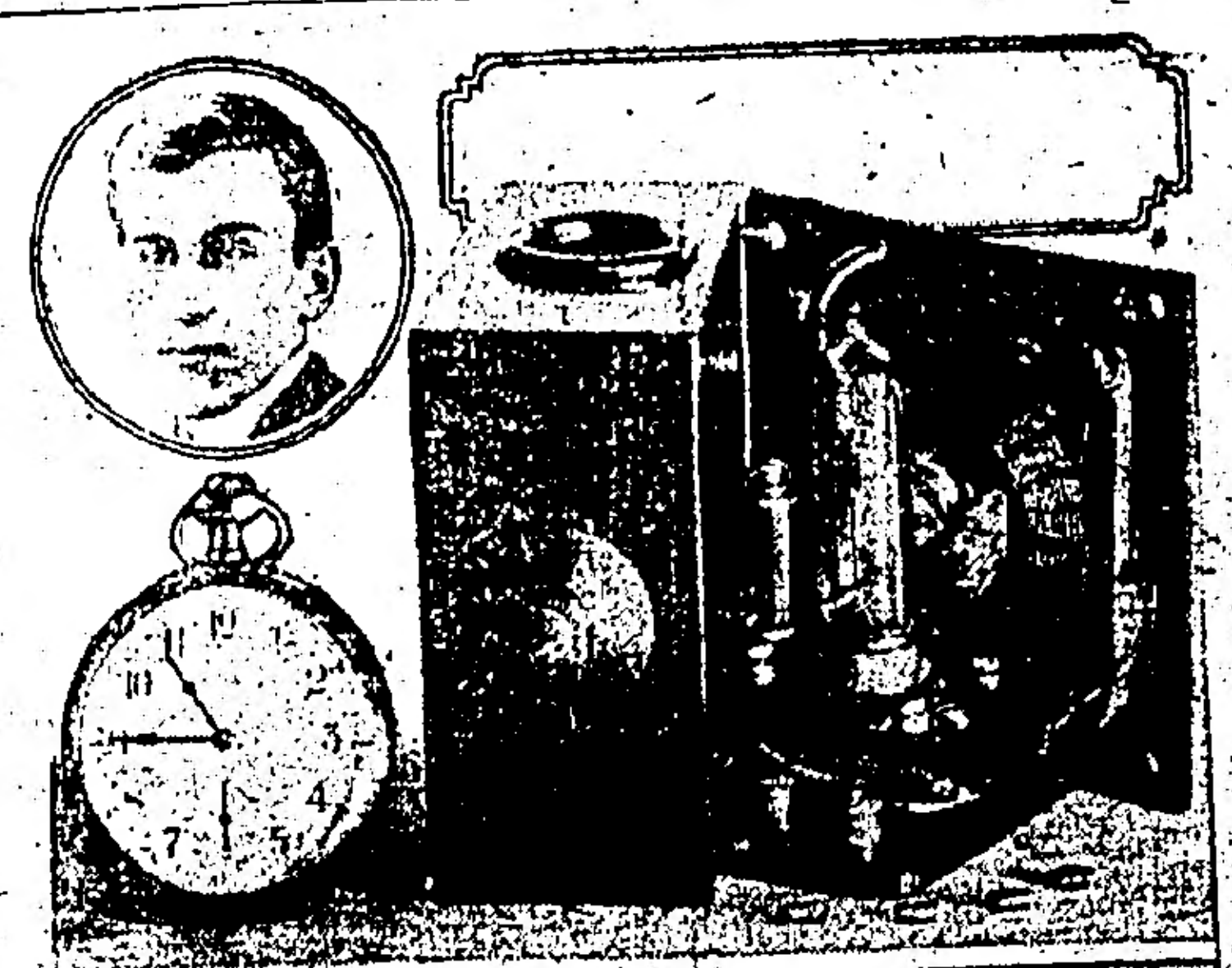
Here is the first official picture of the Kamalia, a women's organization along the same lines as the Ku Klux Klan, holding initiation ceremonies in the Emma Sanson Court, No. 1, of Atlanta. Ga. Klan leaders waged a fierce court fight over the women's organization before it was decided to let W. J. Simmons, founder of the K. K. K., proceed with the formation of the women's society.



Sergeant Eric O. Johnson, U. S. Marines, stationed in Charlestown Navy Yard, has inherited \$50,000 through the death of a relative, but he won't quit the "Devil Dogs" to spend it. He married only a short time ago. "I wouldn't quit the service if I had a million dollars," he says.



Police are endeavouring to clear up the mysterious death of Fred Carter, a 19-year-old graduate whose body was found in the river, with a load of gunshot in his chest. Mystery was added to the death when it was discovered the shot had penetrated his intergarments, but not his coat and shirt, though both were on him. The boy had been adopted by a family, both members of which now are dead, and he had since lived with Miss Jennie Barker, also an inmate in the same family. Young Carter was said to be completely under Miss Barker's domination.



What is said to be the smallest regenerative receiving radio set in the world has been built by Roslyn Russell, an amateur. The set is shown here alongside an ordinary watch. Every part of it except the tube is home-made.



When his parents separated when he was a child, Fred Carter was taken into the home of Rev. and Mrs. W. M. Goodwin. The Goodwins had, long before that time, adopted Jennie Barker, now a 32-year-old school teacher. The Goodwins died a few years ago, and Carter continued to live with Miss Barker, who wielded a strange influence over him in the Goodwin home. A few weeks ago Carter, now 19, disappeared. Bloodstains were found near his home, and later a shotgun was found in the river. He had been previously Carter's chum, Henry Gregory, shown above in a sketch, found his body in the river. He had been shot dead but although shotmarks were found on his shirt none was found on his outer clothing. Although some were inclined to the suicide theory no motive could be found, nor could the absence of shotmarks on his outer clothing be explained. Carter is shown here, with his graduating class.



Clyde Lint has entered suit for \$50,000 against his father-in-law, J. G. Trumbly, alleging alienation of the affections of his bride. Lint alleges that his father-in-law, mother-in-law and brother-in-law forcibly took his bride from his home and that he has been unable to get in touch with her since.

BRINGING UP FATHER

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**NOW WHAT'S THE MATTER?**  
I THINK THERE IS A BURGLAR IN THE CELLAR!

**I'M TREMBLING ALL OVER I'M FRIGHTENED TO DEATH**  
**SO AM I BUT I'M NOT DRAGGIN' ABOUT IT**

**WHO'S DOWN THERE?**  
**IS THAT YOU JIGGS? THIS IS GREGG!**

**TELL HIM TO DRIVE TO DINTY MOORES**  
**WE'LL HAVE TO GO TO CLANCY'S FIRST TO GET YOU A SUIT OF CLOTHES!**

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